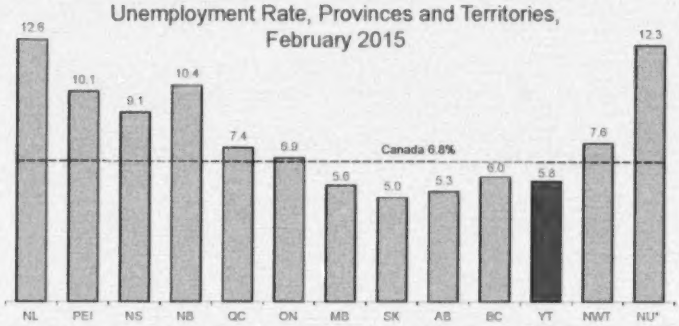
YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Yukon Employment
February 2015

Highlights:

- Yukon's unemployment rate in February 2015 (5.8%) increased by 0.1 percentage point compared to January 2015 (5.7%).
- Compared to January 2015, Yukon's labour force decreased by 100 to 20,800, the number of employed decreased by 200 to 19,600 and the number of unemployed remained the same at 1,200.

Unemployment Rate, Provinces and Territories, February 2015



*Nunavut's unemployment rate is available only as an unadjusted estimate.

- Nationally, comparing February 2015 to January 2015, the unemployment rate increased by 0.2 percentage points to 6.8%.
- Compared to January 2015 figures, the labour force in Canada in February 2015 increased by 0.3%, the number of employed virtually remained the same and the number of unemployed increased by 4.0%.

February 2015
Yukon Employment at a Glance

Labour force	20,800
Employed	19,600
Unemployed	1,200
Unemployment Rate	5.8%
Employment Rate	70.3%

Contents:

Overview....1
Comparisons with Canada....2
Seasonally Adjusted, 15+....3
Seasonally Adjusted, 25+....4
Unadjusted, 15+....5
Age, Full-time and Part-time....6
Industry and Class of Worker....7
Definitions....8

Notes: All figures are based on Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates. Statistics Canada reports LFS figures rounded to the nearest hundred. Therefore, components may not add up to the total.

Analyses and data tables in pages 1 through 4 are based on seasonally adjusted numbers. Unadjusted figures are available on pages 5 through 7.

Seasonally adjusted employment figures are widely used and quoted, as they are considered to be a more accurate picture of the current employment situation than unadjusted figures. Some variables, however, are only available on an unadjusted basis. Comparisons between adjusted and unadjusted figures should not be made. For more information, see definitions on page 8.

Other Sources of Labour Market Information:

Statistics Canada's Daily Release - a summary of the current Labour Force Survey numbers from across Canada. http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/150313/dq150313a-eng.htm

Yukon Employment Annual Review, 2013 - Annual summary of Yukon Labour Force Survey data; includes Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal and Rural/Whitehorse data. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/employment_2013.pdf

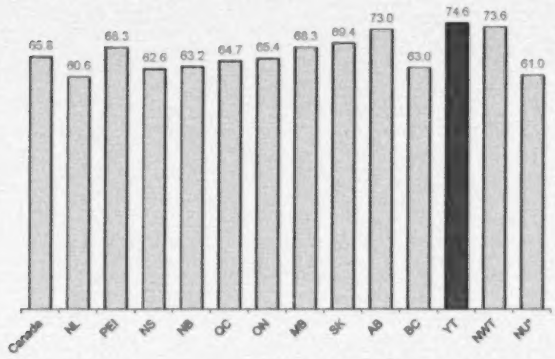
Yukon Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, 2013 - detailed annual information on number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours worked. Based on a combination of administrative data from Canada Revenue Agency and results from the Business Payroll Survey. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/seph_2013.pdf

Yukon 2013 Business Survey - Yukon businesses' vacancies (by occupation and industry) and challenges recruiting staff. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/2013_Business_Survey_Report_RR.pdf

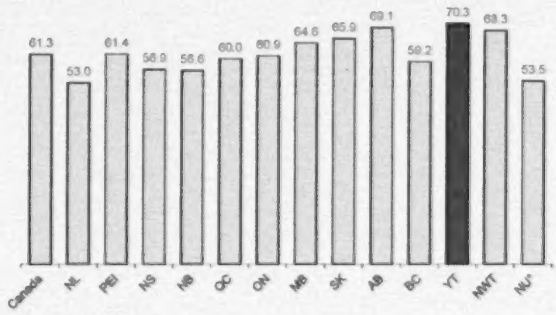
2011 National Household Survey: Education, Labour, Mobility and Migration - summary information on Yukon in May 2011. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/Education_Labour_Mobility_Migration_2011.pdf

Comparisons with Canada, Provinces and Territories - Snapshot

Participation Rate, February 2015



Employment Rate, February 2015



*Nunavut's participation rate and employment rate are available only as unadjusted estimates.

The participation rate measures the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, which is working or actively looking for work. Yukon's participation rate in February 2015 was 74.6%, the highest in Canada.

Yukon's February 2015 employment rate (the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, which is employed), at 70.3%, was also the highest in Canada.

Comparisons with Canada and Selected Provinces - Historical

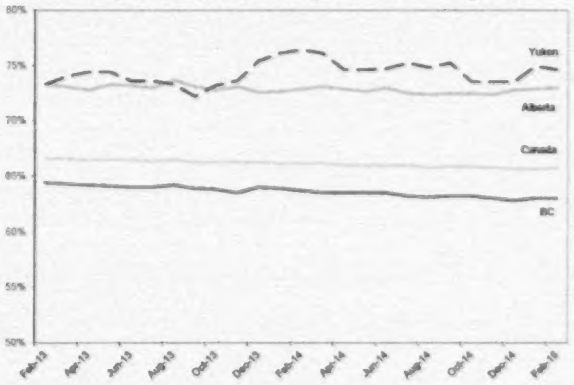
The Labour Force Survey estimates that 74.6% of Yukoners aged 15 years and over were employed or seeking employment in February 2015.

Yukon's participation rate in February 2015 (74.6%) decreased 0.3 percentage points compared to the rate in January 2015 (74.9%) and decreased 1.8 percentage points compared to the rate in February 2014 (76.4%).

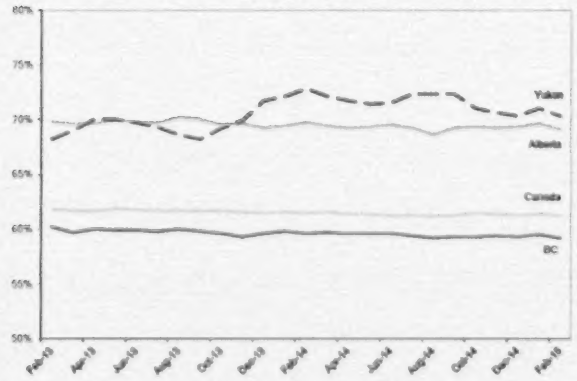
The February 2015 employment rate of 70.3%, decreased 0.7 percentage points compared to the rate in January 2015 (71.0%) and was down 2.5 percentage points compared to the rate in February 2014 (72.8%).

Yukon's labour market in terms of participation rate and employment rate tends to be similar to Alberta's. However, as is often the case with a small population base, our rates show a higher degree of volatility.

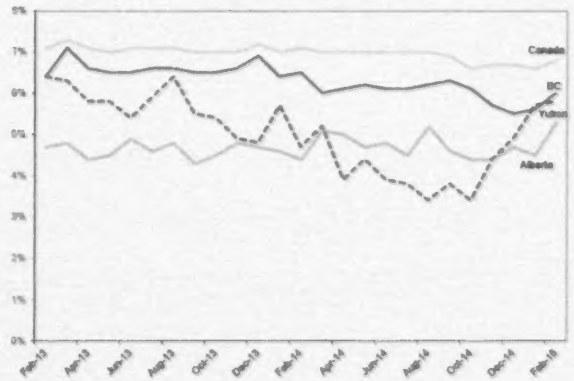
Participation Rate, February 2013 - February 2015



Employment Rate, February 2013 - February 2015



Unemployment Rate, February 2013 - February 2015

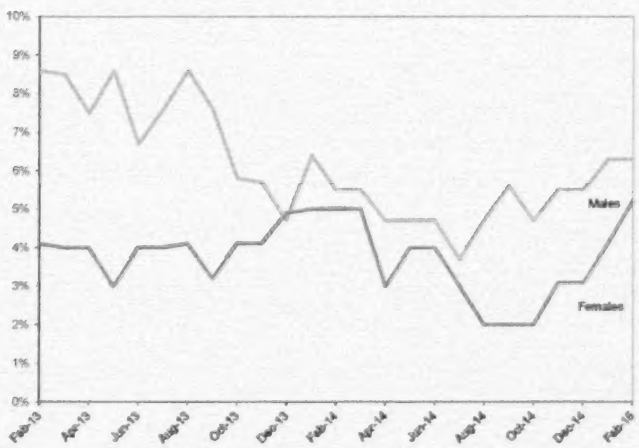


Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, aged 15+ years, Yukon

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Feb-15	20,800	11,200	9,600	19,600	10,500	9,200	1,200	700	500
Jan-15	20,900	11,200	9,700	19,800	10,500	9,300	1,200	700	400
Dec-14	20,500	10,900	9,700	19,600	10,200	9,300	1,000	600	300
Nov-14	20,500	10,900	9,600	19,700	10,300	9,300	900	600	300
Oct-14	20,500	10,600	9,900	19,800	10,100	9,700	700	500	200
Sep-14	20,900	10,800	10,100	20,100	10,200	10,000	800	600	200
Aug-14	20,800	10,700	10,100	20,100	10,200	9,900	700	500	200
Jul-14	20,900	10,800	10,000	20,100	10,400	9,700	800	400	300
Jun-14	20,700	10,700	10,000	19,800	10,200	9,600	800	500	400
May-14	20,600	10,700	10,000	19,700	10,100	9,600	900	500	400
Apr-14	20,600	10,700	10,000	19,800	10,100	9,700	800	500	300
Mar-14	21,000	10,900	10,000	19,900	10,300	9,600	1,100	600	500
Feb-14	21,100	11,000	10,100	20,100	10,400	9,700	1,000	600	500
Jan-14	21,000	11,000	10,000	19,900	10,300	9,500	1,200	700	500
Dec-13	20,800	10,600	10,200	19,800	10,000	9,800	1,000	500	500
Nov-13	20,300	10,500	9,800	19,300	9,800	9,400	1,000	600	400
Oct-13	20,200	10,400	9,700	19,100	9,800	9,300	1,100	600	400
Sep-13	20,000	10,500	9,500	18,900	9,700	9,200	1,100	800	300
Aug-13	20,300	10,500	9,800	19,000	9,700	9,300	1,300	900	400
Jul-13	20,400	10,500	10,000	19,200	9,600	9,600	1,200	800	400
Jun-13	20,400	10,400	10,000	19,300	9,700	9,600	1,100	700	400
May-13	20,600	10,500	10,000	19,400	9,700	9,700	1,200	900	300
Apr-13	20,600	10,600	10,000	19,400	9,800	9,600	1,200	800	400
Mar-13	20,500	10,600	9,900	19,100	9,700	9,400	1,300	900	400
Feb-13	20,300	10,500	9,800	18,900	9,600	9,300	1,300	900	400

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Feb-15	5.8	6.3	5.2
Jan-15	5.7	6.3	4.1
Dec-14	4.9	5.5	3.1
Nov-14	4.4	5.5	3.1
Oct-14	3.4	4.7	2.0
Sep-14	3.8	5.6	2.0
Aug-14	3.4	4.7	2.0
Jul-14	3.8	3.7	3.0
Jun-14	3.9	4.7	4.0
May-14	4.4	4.7	4.0
Apr-14	3.9	4.7	3.0
Mar-14	5.2	5.5	5.0
Feb-14	4.7	5.5	5.0
Jan-14	5.7	6.4	5.0
Dec-13	4.8	4.7	4.9
Nov-13	4.9	5.7	4.1
Oct-13	5.4	5.8	4.1
Sep-13	5.5	7.6	3.2
Aug-13	6.4	8.6	4.1
Jul-13	5.9	7.6	4.0
Jun-13	5.4	6.7	4.0
May-13	5.8	8.6	3.0
Apr-13	5.8	7.5	4.0
Mar-13	6.3	8.5	4.0
Feb-13	6.4	8.6	4.1

Unemployment Rate, 15+, Males and Females,
February 2013 - February 2015



Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, aged 25+ years, Yukon

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Feb-15	18,200	9,600	8,600	17,300	9,100	8,200	900	500	400
Jan-15	18,200	9,600	8,600	17,200	9,000	8,200	900	600	400
Dec-14	17,900	9,300	8,500	17,000	8,800	8,200	800	500	300
Nov-14	17,900	9,300	8,500	17,100	8,800	8,300	700	500	300
Oct-14	17,900	9,200	8,700	17,300	8,800	8,500	600	400	200
Sep-14	18,100	9,300	8,900	17,500	8,700	8,700	700	500	x
Aug-14	18,000	9,200	8,900	17,500	8,800	8,700	600	400	200
Jul-14	18,100	9,200	8,900	17,400	8,800	8,600	600	400	300
Jun-14	18,100	9,100	9,000	17,400	8,700	8,700	600	300	300
May-14	18,100	9,100	9,000	17,300	8,700	8,700	700	400	300
Apr-14	18,100	9,100	9,000	17,500	8,700	8,800	700	400	300
Mar-14	18,400	9,300	9,000	17,400	8,800	8,600	1,000	500	400
Feb-14	18,500	9,400	9,100	17,600	8,900	8,700	900	500	400
Jan-14	18,300	9,300	9,000	17,300	8,800	8,600	1,000	500	400
Dec-13	18,100	9,100	9,000	17,400	8,600	8,700	800	500	300
Nov-13	17,800	9,100	8,700	16,900	8,500	8,400	800	500	300
Oct-13	17,600	9,000	8,600	16,800	8,400	8,300	800	600	300
Sep-13	17,500	8,900	8,500	16,600	8,300	8,300	800	600	200
Aug-13	17,700	9,000	8,700	16,700	8,300	8,400	1,000	700	300
Jul-13	17,900	9,000	8,800	17,000	8,400	8,600	900	600	300
Jun-13	17,800	9,000	8,800	17,000	8,500	8,400	900	500	400
May-13	17,800	9,100	8,700	16,900	8,500	8,400	900	600	300
Apr-13	17,900	9,200	8,600	16,900	8,600	8,300	1,000	600	300
Mar-13	17,700	9,200	8,600	16,700	8,400	8,300	1,000	800	300
Feb-13	17,600	9,100	8,500	16,600	8,400	8,200	1,000	700	300

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Feb-15	4.9	5.2	4.7
Jan-15	4.9	6.3	4.7
Dec-14	4.5	5.4	3.5
Nov-14	3.9	5.4	3.5
Oct-14	3.4	4.3	2.3
Sep-14	3.9	5.4	x
Aug-14	3.3	4.3	2.2
Jul-14	3.3	4.3	3.4
Jun-14	3.3	3.3	3.3
May-14	3.9	4.4	3.3
Apr-14	3.9	4.4	3.3
Mar-14	5.4	5.4	4.4
Feb-14	4.9	5.3	4.4
Jan-14	5.5	5.4	4.4
Dec-13	4.4	5.5	3.3
Nov-13	4.5	5.5	3.4
Oct-13	4.5	6.7	3.5
Sep-13	4.6	6.7	2.4
Aug-13	5.6	7.8	3.4
Jul-13	5.0	6.7	3.4
Jun-13	5.1	5.6	4.5
May-13	5.1	6.6	3.4
Apr-13	5.6	6.5	3.5
Mar-13	5.6	8.7	3.5
Feb-13	5.7	7.7	3.5

Unemployment Rate, 25+, Males and Females,
February 2013 - February 2015

x = suppressed
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Labour Force, *Unadjusted* and Annual, aged 15+ years, Yukon

Highlights:

- Compared to figures for January 2015, full-time employment in February 2015 (16,500) remained the same and part-time employment (2,600) decreased by 200.
- Between January 2015 and February 2015, employment in the goods-producing sector decreased by 100 to 2,500. Employment in the services-producing sector decreased by 100 to 16,500.
- Of all those employed in February 2015: 45.0% were private sector employees; 41.4% were public sector employees (see note on page 7); and 13.1% were self-employed.

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females
Feb-15	**20,400**	10,900	9,600	**19,100**	10,000	9,100	**1,400**	900	500
Jan-15	**20,600**	10,900	9,600	**19,300**	10,100	9,200	**1,300**	800	400
Dec-14	**20,200**	10,700	9,500	**19,200**	10,100	9,200	**900**	600	300
Nov-14	**20,100**	10,800	9,400	**19,400**	10,300	9,100	**700**	400	300
Oct-14	**20,500**	10,800	9,800	**20,000**	10,400	9,600	**600**	400	200
Sep-14	**21,400**	11,200	10,300	**20,800**	10,700	10,100	**600**	400	200
Aug-14	**21,600**	11,300	10,300	**21,100**	11,000	10,100	**500**	300	200
Jul-14	**21,500**	11,300	10,200	**20,800**	10,900	9,800	**700**	300	300
Jun-14	**20,900**	10,900	10,000	**20,000**	10,400	9,700	**900**	600	400
May-14	**20,600**	10,600	10,000	**19,500**	9,900	9,600	**1,000**	700	400
Apr-14	**20,200**	10,300	9,900	**19,300**	9,700	9,700	**900**	600	300
Mar-14	**20,500**	10,500	10,000	**19,200**	9,700	9,600	**1,200**	800	500
Feb-14	**20,700**	10,600	10,100	**19,600**	9,900	9,700	**1,200**	700	500
2014	**20,700**	**10,800**	**10,000**	**19,800**	**10,200**	**9,600**	**900**	**600**	**300**
2013	**20,400**	**10,500**	**9,900**	**19,300**	**9,800**	**9,500**	**1,100**	**700**	**400**
2012	**20,800**	**10,600**	**10,200**	**19,300**	**9,600**	**9,700**	**1,500**	**1,000**	**500**
2011	**20,500**	**10,600**	**9,900**	**19,400**	**9,900**	**9,500**	**1,100**	**600**	**500**
2010	**18,900**	**9,800**	**9,000**	**17,500**	**9,100**	**8,500**	**1,300**	**800**	**600**
2009	**18,600**	**9,600**	**9,000**	**17,300**	**8,800**	**8,500**	**1,300**	**900**	**500**
2008	**18,800**	**9,800**	**9,000**	**17,900**	**9,100**	**8,800**	**900**	**700**	**300**
2007	**18,100**	**9,400**	**8,700**	**17,200**	**8,800**	**8,300**	**900**	**600**	**300**
2006	**18,100**	**9,500**	**8,600**	**17,300**	**9,000**	**8,300**	**800**	**500**	**200**
2005	**18,000**	**9,200**	**8,700**	**17,100**	**8,600**	**8,500**	**900**	**600**	**300**

	Unemployment rate			Participation rate			Employment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females
Feb-15	**6.9**	8.3	5.2	**73.1**	76.8	70.1	**68.5**	70.4	66.4
Jan-15	**6.3**	7.3	4.2	**73.8**	76.8	70.1	**69.2**	71.1	67.2
Dec-14	**4.5**	5.6	3.2	**72.4**	75.4	69.3	**68.8**	71.1	67.2
Nov-14	**3.5**	3.7	3.2	**72.0**	76.1	68.6	**69.5**	72.8	66.4
Oct-14	**2.9**	3.7	2.0	**73.5**	76.1	71.5	**71.7**	73.2	70.1
Sep-14	**2.8**	3.6	1.9	**77.0**	78.9	75.2	**74.8**	75.4	73.7
Aug-14	**2.3**	2.7	1.9	**77.7**	79.6	75.7	**75.9**	77.5	74.3
Jul-14	**3.3**	2.7	2.9	**77.3**	80.1	75.0	**74.8**	77.3	72.1
Jun-14	**4.3**	5.5	4.0	**75.5**	77.3	73.5	**72.2**	73.8	71.3
May-14	**4.9**	6.6	4.0	**74.6**	75.2	73.5	**70.7**	70.2	70.6
Apr-14	**4.5**	5.8	3.0	**73.2**	73.0	72.8	**69.9**	68.8	71.3
Mar-14	**5.9**	7.6	5.0	**74.3**	74.5	74.1	**69.6**	68.8	71.1
Feb-14	**5.8**	6.6	5.0	**75.0**	75.7	74.8	**71.0**	70.7	71.9
2014	**4.3**	5.6	3.0	**74.7**	76.6	73.5	**71.5**	72.3	70.6
2013	**5.4**	6.7	4.0	**73.6**	74.5	72.8	**69.7**	69.5	69.9
2012	**7.2**	9.4	4.9	**75.6**	75.7	75.6	**70.2**	68.6	71.9
2011	**5.4**	5.7	5.1	**76.5**	77.9	75.0	**72.4**	72.8	72.0
2010	**6.9**	8.2	6.7	**73.0**	74.8	70.3	**67.6**	69.5	66.4
2009	**7.0**	9.4	5.6	**73.5**	74.4	72.6	**68.4**	68.2	68.5
2008	**4.8**	7.1	3.3	**76.1**	77.8	74.4	**72.5**	72.2	72.7
2007	**5.0**	6.4	3.4	**74.5**	75.8	73.1	**70.8**	71.0	69.7
2006	**4.4**	5.3	2.3	**75.7**	77.9	73.5	**72.4**	73.8	70.9
2005	**5.0**	6.5	3.4	**76.3**	76.7	75.0	**72.5**	71.7	73.3

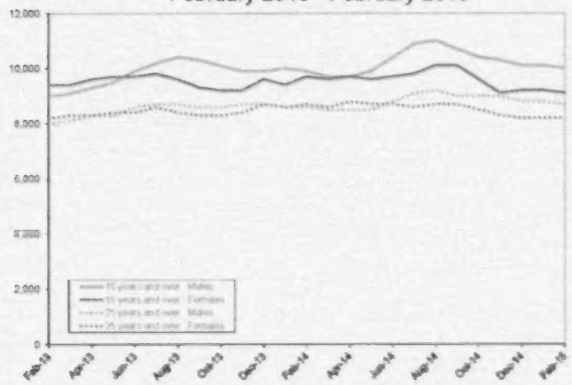
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Labour Force, *Unadjusted,* by Age and Sex, February 2015

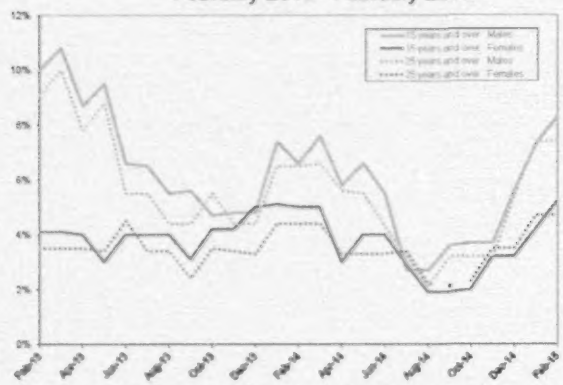
		Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
Both Sexes	15 +	20,400	19,100	1,400	7,400	6.9	73.1	68.5
	15 - 24	2,400	2,100	300	2,000	12.5	54.5	47.7
	25 +	18,100	17,000	1,100	5,400	6.1	77.4	72.6
	25 - 54	13,500	12,800	700	1,500	5.2	90.0	85.3
	55 +	4,500	4,100	400	3,900	8.9	52.9	48.2
Males	15 +	10,900	10,000	900	3,300	8.3	76.8	70.4
	15 - 24	1,400	1,200	200	900	14.3	60.9	52.2
	25 +	9,400	8,700	700	2,400	7.4	79.0	73.1
	25 - 54	6,900	6,500	400	500	5.8	93.2	87.8
	55 +	2,500	2,300	300	1,900	12.0	56.8	52.3
Females	15 +	9,600	9,100	500	4,100	5.2	70.1	66.4
	15 - 24	1,000	900	x	1,100	x	47.6	42.9
	25 +	8,600	8,200	400	3,000	4.7	74.1	70.7
	25 - 54	6,600	6,400	300	900	4.5	86.8	84.2
	55 +	2,000	1,900	x	2,000	x	50.0	47.5

x = suppressed
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Employment by Age and Sex, February 2013 - February 2015



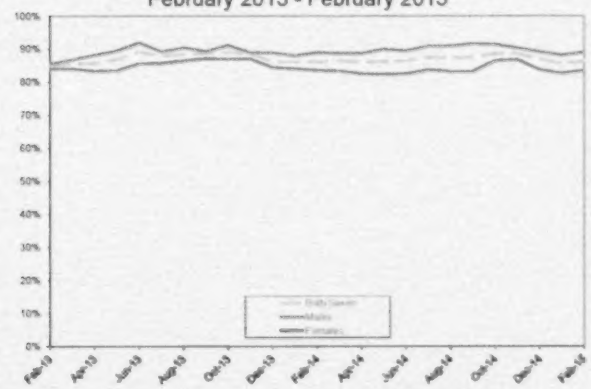
Unemployment Rate by Age and Sex, February 2013 - February 2015



- Comparing February 2015 to rates for January 2015, the unemployment rate for males aged 15 years and over increased from 7.3% to 8.3%, and the rate for males aged 25 years and over remained the same at 7.4%. The rate for females aged 15 years increased from 4.2% to 5.2%, and the rate for females aged 25 years over remained the same at 4.7%.
- Between July and December 2014, the unemployment rate for Yukon's youth (aged 15-24) was suppressed as the number of unemployed was below 200 in each of these months. In January 2015, the unemployment rate was 8.0%. The rate increased to 12.5% in February, the first time in the last 17 months that the rate has been above 10.0%.

Employment, *Unadjusted,* by Full-time/Part-time, February 2015

Full-time employment as a percentage of all employment, February 2013 - February 2015



- Of Yukon's workers aged 15 years and over, 16,500, or 86.4%, were employed full-time in February 2015. This was the third-highest proportion among all other jurisdictions behind the Northwest Territories (89.9%) and Nunavut (88.8%).
- Nationally, 79.9% of employed Canadians worked full-time in February.
- Of employed Yukon males, 89.0% worked full-time, compared to 83.5% of employed Yukon females did.
- Comparing February 2015 to January 2015, full-time employment remained the same at 16,500, while part-time employment decreased by 200 to 2,600.

Employment, *Unadjusted,* by Industry, February 2015

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total employed	19,100	10,000	9,100
Goods-producing sector	2,500	2,200	300
Construction	1,700	1,500	300
Services-producing sector	16,500	7,700	8,800
Trade	2,300	1,500	800
Transportation and warehousing	700	500	200
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	800	400	400
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,300	700	600
Educational services	1,900	600	1,300
Health care and social assistance	2,400	400	2,000
Information, culture and recreation	1,200	700	500
Accommodation and food services	1,100	700	400
Other Services	600	400	200
Public administration	3,800	1,700	2,100

Notes:
The sum of industries does not equal sector totals as industries with fewer than 500 workers are not shown; row data may not add up to industry totals due to rounding.
'Industry' refers to the general nature of the business carried out by the employer for whom the LFS respondent works (main job only).

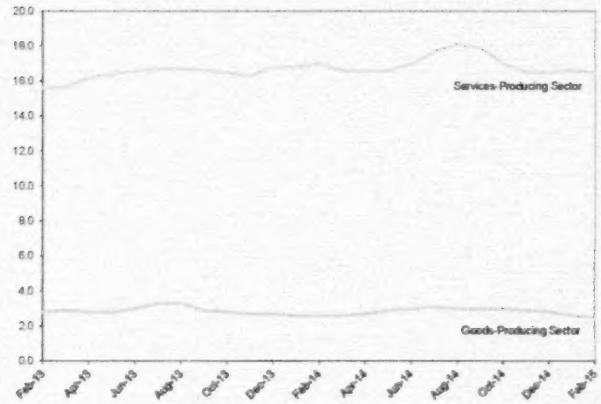
- In February 2015, 16,500, or 86.4% of working Yukoners were employed in the services-producing sector, while 2,500, or 13.1%, were employed in the goods-producing sector.
- 68.0% of Yukoners working in the goods-producing sector had jobs in the construction industry.
- While females accounted for 53.3% of workers in Yukon's services-producing sector, only 12.0% of the goods-producing sector workers were female.

Goods- and services-producing sectors

The goods-producing sector includes industries that are involved in extracting resources directly from the earth (e.g. farming, mining, logging) or processing the resources (e.g. utilities, construction, manufacturing). Yukon's goods-producing sector consists primarily of industries in construction and mining.

The services-producing sector includes industries involved in the provision of services.

Goods- and Services-Producing Sectors,
Employment, February 2013 - February 2015



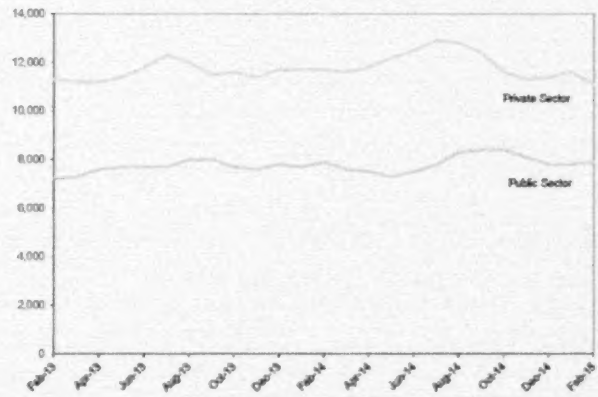
- Employment in Yukon's goods-producing sector peaked in August 2012 with 4,000 workers. Employment in the services-producing sector in August 2014 reached a record-high level of 18,100.
- Comparing February 2015 to February 2014, employment in the goods-producing sector decreased by 100 to 2,500, and employment in the services-producing sector decreased by 500 workers, or 2.9%.

Public and Private Sectors, *Unadjusted,* February 2015

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total Employed	19,100	10,000	9,100
Public employees	7,900	3,200	4,800
Total private sector	11,100	6,900	4,400
Private employees	8,600	5,300	3,400
Self-employed	2,500	1,600	1,000

- In February 2015, 41.4% of working Yukoners were employed by one of the four levels of government in the territory.
- Of the private sector, 22.5% were self-employed.
- In February 2015, private sector employment decreased by 500, or 4.3%, from January 2015, while public sector employment increased by 100, or 1.3%.

Public/Private Sector Employment,
February 2013 - February 2015



Notes:
'Employees' include full-time, part-time, permanent and temporary employees.
'Public employees' are those who work for: a government at the federal, provincial, territorial, municipal, First Nations or other Aboriginal government level; a government service or agency; a Crown corporation; or for a government funded establishment such as schools (including colleges/universities), hospitals and public libraries.
'Private employees' include all employees who work for private firms or businesses.

Labour Force Survey Definitions

Employment — Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Employment rate — Also referred to as "employment/population ratio," it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Goods-Producing Industries — Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

Labour force — The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Not in the labour force — Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Participation rate — The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Reference Week — The reference week is the entire calendar week (from Sunday to Saturday) covered by the Labour Force Survey each month. It is usually the week containing the 15th day of the month. The interviews are conducted during the following week, called the Survey Week, and the labour force status determined is that of the reference week.

Seasonal adjustment — Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those that are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as longer-term cyclical fluctuations.

Self-employed — There are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others and those who work for themselves, namely, the self-employed. The self-employed includes working owners of incorporated businesses, working owners of unincorporated businesses and other self-employed.

Service-Producing Industries — Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

Three-Month Moving Average — All monthly figures for the Territories, whether seasonally adjusted or unadjusted, are three-month moving averages – for example, the March 2011 unemployment rate of 4.5% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of January, February and March. April's unemployment rate became the average of the rates for February, March and April. Because they are three-month moving averages, the Territories' figures are not included in the calculation of Canada's numbers.

Unemployment — Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Unemployment rate — The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

Information sheet no. 34.268– March 2015
Next release date: April 13, 2015

Yukon
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics

Additional information
Government of Yukon
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics (A-8C)
Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6
Telephone: (867) 667-5640; Fax: (867) 393-6203
email: ybsinfo@gov.yk.ca
website: www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/